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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

CONCLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Resolution of a State Ticket and Election of Delegates to Charleston.

Changes in the State Central Committee.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Opening Session of the Convention on Wednesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

My letter of yesterday, in which mention was made of the fighting-gang brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, may in some part have prepared you to hear of whatever row occurs both within and around the Democratic State Convention. But the scenes which actually transpired last evening, and in the forenoon of to-day, far exceed anything which even the worst given might have led those knowing the parties to expect. It was known in New-York, on the 11th and 12th, that FERNANDO WOOD had offered free tickets to Syracuse and back, with money for "refreshments," to all the most dangerous characters of the City who could be relied on, or were thought reliable to forward his interests. He had a large acquaintance with that class of fancy who are known as "carrying on their shoulder," and all such as made application were heartily welcomed and furnished with the sinews of war. Among the parties so furnished with money and tickets, or enlisting as amateurs in the proposed free fight, there might be seen in FERNANDO'S rooms, and following him around the streets, such men as Red-headed TOM HAW PERRIN, Master of Ceremonies WOOD, JIM CARPENTER, ANDRE SHERMAN, Spanish LEWY, JIM WALLACE, PADDY BURNS, Sam RAY, Soldier FRYER of the First Ward, DAN LOGAN, PADDY DENVY, JIM HOGANS, the Benicia Boy, and some two dozen others of the like kidney but of less note. Several of these did not appear to like the position they were compelled to occupy, and asserted in decisive companies that, though paid for being there to "see fair play," as FERNANDO termed it, they would not strike a blow on any side except in self-defence or on justifying provocation. JIM HOGANS, the Benicia Boy and Spanish LEWY were understood to occupy this position, but the remainder of the gang gave no evidence of not fully participating in the truculent purpose for which they had been hired and brought up.

The first overt act of ruffianism occurred last night in the bar-room of the Voorhies House about 11 o'clock. One of FERNANDO'S adherents, ANDREW JACKSON PERRIN by name, was very tipsy, and kept shouting, each time he had his glass filled, "The health of FERNANDO WOOD!" Two countrymen, apparently employed on the Canal, were annoyed by this interruption of their conversation, and when called upon by PERRIN to join him in his repeated toast, they very quietly smiled round, one of them saying, "Oh, shut up; we've had about enough of FERNANDO WOOD, and are sick of him." Upon this, and without further provocation, two of WOOD'S fighting men, ANDRE SHERMAN and Red-headed TOM, at once dashed on the pro-WOODite and a free fight began. PERRIN got his man up into a corner and hammered away, apparently without doing any mischief, except a profuse flow of blood from the countryman's nose and lips. ANDRE SHERMAN, more fortunate, punished his man with a downstroke, and then smashed one of the heavy barroom chairs across his head. The chair was broken into little pieces—the man was perfectly stunned; and again and again, as he strove to rise SHERMAN rushed forward, smashing his knuckles into the prostrate man's face. Meantime, either the Sheriff or one of his deputies rushed forward to separate and arrest the combatants; he was a big man, probably weighing two hundred pounds, but just as he passed in front of a pillar, BEN RAY hit him in the corner of the mouth and knocked him head-foremost into the opposite corner of the room. His cheek and lips were terribly mashed—as he thinks, by a slung-shot or brass knuckles—but as it seemed to me, with a fair blow of the naked fist. These exploits accomplished, Red-headed PERRIN went straight up stairs to WOOD'S rooms, and ANDRE SHERMAN made tracks in the direction of the railroad station, but the train for New-York had just passed. BEN RAY vanished immediately; but all three were present again this morning in WOOD'S retinue, and no arrests have been made within the public knowledge.

The fact is, and it may as well be said here, that the local authorities of Syracuse have shown a disposition rather to foment than restrain the violent demonstrations which they were given fair warning would be attempted. At the doors of the Hall, hired for the use of the Convention by the State Central Committee, a very insufficient police force was stationed by the Mayor, who also refused to increase the number when properly applied to for that purpose by gentlemen who saw reason to apprehend an organized attack. This numerical insufficiency would not have been of so much consequence had the officers on duty shown a desire to discharge their duties honestly—but such was not the fact; and while the State Central Committee strictly confined tickets of admission to delegates and contesting delegates, the policemen or watchmen on guard appeared to have a private understanding with NEELY WOOD by which they let in all members of the Wood gang who were pointed out by NEELY, and certified as "all right" by that individual. In this way, as your regular reporter will undoubtedly have telegraphed, about eighteen or twenty minutes before the time appointed for the opening of the Convention, Wood was present at the foot of the platform, surrounded by some thirty or forty of his shoulder-boys, his contesting delegates from the City, and it may be one-half or a third of the regular delegates to the State Convention, who had gone there thus early, apprehensive of some trouble in getting in.

Of the scene which then transpired the pen can further furnish no adequate description. WOOD, looking frightfully pale and nervous, stood at the right-hand corner of the platform, surrounded by his body-guard, and sending DAN LOGAN (of Poole-murder notoriety) on frequent errands. At exactly 11¾ o'clock he pulled out his watch, opened it, looked round hurriedly, and gave the word "Begin," in a hoarse whisper. Upon this a stampede took place, a shout was raised, and a voice from the middle of the cohort nominated Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER of Onondaga, for temporary Chairman. At once ANDREW, who had been stationed near the edge of the platform, took his seat, began pounding with the mallet, and declared himself elected. Shouts, yells and hisses resounded through the hall and the majority of provisional delegates at first seemed to consider the whole thing a hoax, or good humored joke, got up prior to the meeting of the Convention by a handful of New-York City rowdies. In a manner similar to the nomination of the Chair, ROSCOE H. SAUNDERS of Cattaraugus, and J. R. HALL of Schoharie, were appointed Secretaries; and then a resolution was introduced by C. D. KINSLEY, of Cattaraugus, declaring that both the Tammany Hall and Fernando Wood delegations should be admitted to seats in the Convention. Of the speech made by JOHN COCHRANE in reply to this—a speech in which he rebuked the assemblage that it was *not* an assemblage, no roll-call having been made, nor any other steps taken to prepare it for business—you will have received a full report before this reaches you. He distinctly declined to recognize the organization made as any organization of the Convention which had been called to meet there. At 12 o'clock precisely, FRED'K CAGGER called the Convention to order, on behalf of the State Committee, when the venerable JOHN STARIN, of Oneida, was moved to the chair, and JOHN H. GUNNISON of Wyoming and Mr. HALL were appointed temporary Secretaries. This gave us now one roll and one rogues Chairman, two bogus and two real Secretaries, and two different sets of speakers, moving different sets of resolutions. The contest increased visibly, and all the elected delegates, with the exception of some seven or eight, began moving away from that side of the floor on which WOOD stood. Just at this moment a rush was made at the Chairman, Mr. STARIN, and NEELY WOOD, a relative of FERNANDO WOOD, an appointee in the Custom-house, hurled Mr. STARIN from the platform, at the same time striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head. STARIN fell forward, and might have had his neck broken, but for the fact that he was caught by some delegates below, who broke the descent of six feet over which he had been thrown. This was the turning-point of public opinion, and even the fighting-men of FERNANDO WOOD'S retinue began to feel ashamed of their business and their leader. A motion was then made by JOHN COCHRANE, in view of this outrage, to take a recess for one hour; whereupon all the regular delegates, with the exception of seven or eight, withdrew, and the bogus assemblage under ALVORD had full swing for that space of time.

Such being the main facts of the case, it would be impossible to convey a just idea of the incidents which marked the course of events. Of the retinue around WOOD, numbers were armed, and brandished pistols, but, happily, no shots were fired, and no blood shed. Public opinion rushed against the movement into which WOOD had entered, and the Dickinson delegates of the State were vehement in demanding of ALVORD that their names should not be used on any of his Committees, nor in any other manner which would appear to countenance these outrages.

At a quarter after one, the recess being finished, the Convention regularly organized reassembled, and on call of the roll it was found that but *four* delegates out of the whole *one hundred and twenty-eight* were prepared to countenance WOOD'S attempt and movement: DICKINSON and all his *friends* were bitter in denouncing it; and when such prominent Dickinson men as BARNEY of Broome, VAN VALKENBURGH, JOHN BURNHAM, the venerable Judge BIRDSALL, GILBERT S. LYON, HENRY S. RANDALL, and other men of like proclivities, responded to their names, they were loudly cheered both by the Convention and galleries. Very soon a procession appeared, at the head of which walked DANIEL S. DICKINSON and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who seemed to think it necessary to give this physical-presence refutation to the charge of sympathy with the ruffians who had disturbed the meeting in the morning. Loud and long-prolonged cheers hailed their entrance, and as they walked up the middle aisle both received heartier and more cordial pressures of the hand than they have felt for many years in Democratic circles. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared on the platform, took his seat beside the Chairman, and finally delivered a speech, in which he denounced "the attempted trickery, overreaching and outrage" of the Fernando Wood assemblage in the morning. The speech was happy, characteristically filled with Scripture quotations, and served abundantly to show that the Sage of Binghamton is opposed to the fraudulent alteration of either political or commercial invoices.

From this moment the best feeling prevailed, and the eloquent prophecy of JOHN COCHRAN, that "all former divisions of the Democratic Party shall be buried in this pitfall which a traitor dug for the Convention," stands something more than a fair chance of being realized.

These matters over, the Convention appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, and adjourned to 4 P. M. to hear the result. On reassembling, every single delegate responded to his name, and put himself right on the record, with the exception of THOS. G. ALVORD and —— SMITH. SHANKLAND, one of WOOD'S Secretaries, being amongst the number of those who returned, and being admitted only by favor, the alternate from his District having taken the seat to which he was entitled when SHANKLAND failed to answer to his name. On motion of JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, a Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed, of which Mr. CLANCY was made Chairman. It should have been mentioned previously that the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, for Permanent President, with the usual array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, all of whom were unanimously appointed. The great question for the Convention to decide, in relation to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, was brought forward by Mr. KERNAN, of Oneida, who offered a preamble and resolutions that a Committee of two from each Judicial District should be appointed to report four delegates at large, and two from each Congressional District for appointment by the Convention. Mr. BIRDSALL, of Seneca, moved to amend, by making the Committee consist of one from each Congressional District. Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, moved to postpone the whole subject until after the November election, but this was voted down by 92 to 31, and the original resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Fernando Wood assemblage have hired another hall and, as I write, there are bands of music parading the town in honor of this "victory." But two elected Delegates are with him, and all the Dickinson men are acting in cordial harmony with the regular Convention. There may be more rowdyism to-night, but I hardly expect it, as the Wood men have entirely lost spirit, and all feel that FERNANDO is now actuated by desperation and revenge, and not by judgment.

In haste, HEADQUARTERS.

Telegraphic Report of the Proceedings.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The statement that the Convention was originally called to order precisely at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SMITH, of Monroe, was not based on any actual knowledge of the exact time, but on a supposition of the reporter, from the motion, that the hour had arrived. The subsequent debate shows the views of the delegates on that point.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Suffolk, desires to deny, emphatically, that he ever intended to substitute Mr. WOOD in his place if the Mozart Hall delegation had been ruled out of the regular Convention, or ever authorized such an assertion.

The statement of certain special correspondents, that the fight at the Voorhees House was between Tammany and Mozart parties, is entirely incorrect. The parties engaged in that row were some of the Wood men and some Syracuse rowdies who had insulted them.

The following is the State Central Committee appointed by the Convention, presided over by Mr. ALVORD.

First District—C. P. Schermerhorn, Benj. Ray.
Second District—Jas. Souther, W. Radford.
Third District—Matthew McMahon, J. O. Hasbrouck
Fourth District—John Cramer, Orville Clark.
Fifth District—Jno. A. Green, Jr., W. Baldwin.
Sixth District—N. J. Sands, Chas. Kohler,
Seventh District—Albert G. Wheeler, A. J. McCall.
Eighth District—Harry Wilbur, G. P. Eddy.

A paper strongly protesting against the outrages of the Wood party yesterday is in circulation. It is signed first by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and EDWIN CROSWELL, and will include the leading representative Hards in the State.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15—1 P. M.

The resolutions are not yet reported. They strongly affirm the rights of American citizens, native or adopted, all over the world, and the duty of the Government to protect them; denounce the profligate expenditure of the Opposition on the Canals, and recommend economy; regret the necessity of the two million and a half loan, but approve its indorsement by the people as the debt exists; declare in favor of leaving to the Courts all matters justly belonging to the judicial tribunals that relate to the Territories of the United States, and declare that Congress has no power to legislate Slavery into the Territories, or a slave-code for the Territories, or to prohibit the South from her just share in the benefits of the territory; indorse the National Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law, but urge the Democratic voters to get registered.

The resolutions were prepared by JOHN CLANCY, and have been concurred in with much unanimity by the Committee.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. The President, WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, announced that the first business in order was reports of Committees.

Mr. SUSA, of Richmond, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of admitting ORAN ROSENCRANS as delegate from Oswego. Report accepted.

Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS called attention to the report from the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, which stated that the Benicia Boy was in Syracuse with Tammany Hall Delegates. This appeared in the *News* and another equally reliable paper, the day before the Convention met. Every person knows that the Benicia Boy was with WOOD or the Mozart Hall party. He did not take part, so far as he observed, in the fight, but he was brought up by them. The paper he alluded to also stated that ANDY SHERMAN and PAT. MATTHEWS were with Tammany men. It was false. SHERMAN was with WOOD, and he had been on the platform and leaped down among the Delegates whenever the Wood men wanted aid. PAT MATTHEWS, to do him justice, was not here at all. These are the men who have for years made trouble at Tammany Hall, and against whose ruffianism Tammany Hall has had to fight. It has been reported for years that he (RYNDERS) has headed the rowdies of Tammany. Against who? Against himself? It is now stated that he brought up these rowdies here. One was as true as the other. These men were brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, and part of the programme was to kill him. (RYNDERS.) They were to shoot him from behind, and this is why they had drawn pistols and knives upon him. If it had not been known that he was armed, he would have been killed on the floor. A Wood man had acknowledged this to him. It was also said in the *News* that WOOD was the first choice of the Hards. This was a foul aspersion on the Hards that were, for no such distinction exists now. The Hards would never fix their choice on a man who would bring here hired assassins to murder a man in daylight. He wanted the whole State to know that it was against these cut-throats that Tammany had been forced to contend beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant in New-York. The man who knocked Mr. SPERRY off the platform was one who had come with others to make a riot in Tammany Hall, and been shot in the shoulder there. He came here now hired by FERNANDO WOOD to break up this Convention, and murder the Chairman if necessary. He appealed to all Democrats whether there had ever been so disgraceful a scene in a Convention before. He hoped there never would be again, and there never would, if this man and his assassins are ruled out of the party.

Mr. SPERRY, of Oneida, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers. Adopted.

Mr. RYNDERS said that, as there is only one candidate in the field, and as the desire of the whole Convention was to renominate Judge JOHNSON, the present able Judge, he moved that ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON be unanimously declared the candidate of the party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Applause followed, and Judge JOHNSON was unanimously nominated. The result was received with loud cheers.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, nominated DAVID R. FLOYD JONES as a candidate for Secretary of State. [Applause.] He desired to say, as Mr. JONES appears as the nominee of a body that met in a private room at a hotel last night, that such nomination was made without his knowledge or consent, and was repudiated by him. [Cheers.] He commented on the public services and private character of Mr. JONES, and expressed the conviction of the Democracy of New-York and Queens, that his name would add strength to and secure victory for the ticket. [Applause.]

H. S. RANDALL, of Cortland, read the following letter from GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

DEAR SIR: When the Democratic party of the State of New-York did me the high honor two years since, to place me at the head of its victorious column, I publicly stated, in accepting this distinction, a determination which it now becomes proper to re-announce. I request that if my name be presented to the State Convention, of which you will be a member, you will say that, faithful to my resolution in 1857, I respectfully decline a renomination.

Truly yours, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Mr. HYATT, of Westchester, moved that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES be nominated unanimously. Carried by acclamation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RANDALL moved that SANFORD E. CHURCH be nominated unanimously as the candidate for Comptroller. [Loud applause.]

Mr. J. B. CRAIG, of Kings, stated that it was the intention of the delegates from Kings to present the name of ALFRED M. WOOD for this place, but in view of their high appreciation of the services of Mr. CHURCH, and their hearty concurrence in his renomination, they withdrew their candidate's name. [Applause.] SANFORD E. CHURCH was then renominated with loud cheers.

Mr. RYNDERS moved the unanimous nomination of LYMAN TREMAINE for Attorney General. [Applause.] Mr. TREMAINE was nominated amid loud cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Canal Commissioner. The following names were proposed:

W. J. Skinner of Herkimer, Thomas S. Gray of Warren, S. W. Odell of Fulton, Jason Clark of Jefferson, A. H. Miller of Tioga, R. Keys of Clinton, and James H. Sherrill of Washington.

PETER CAGGER withdrew the name of JAMES H. SHERRILL, who was not a candidate.

Mr. KERNAN, on behalf of Mr. SKINNER, desired to say that because a bold, bad man chooses to get together a band of desperate and bad men, and make use of a good man's name, it should not injure the latter. Mr. SKINNER repudiates the men who made use of his name last evening, and stands where he ever stood, with the united Democracy of the State.

On the first ballot Mr. SKINNER received 80 votes, and was declared unanimously nominated.

Mr. STRYKER moved that ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL be unanimously renominated for State Treasurer. Carried with loud applause.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved the unanimous nomination of VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND for State Engineer, (loud applause,) and the motion was adopted.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Prison Inspector. The following were named after speeches by Messrs. RYNDERS, COCHRANE, KERNAN, STETSON, and others, in favor of their several candidates: ANTHONY M. PAINE, of Delaware; N. S. ELDERKIN, of St. Lawrence; ANDREW SMITH, of New-York; E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester; ROBERT BAMBER, of Oneida; and B. E. MILLER, of Westchester. On the first ballot the numbers stood:

Elderkin	39	Smith	34
Bamber	25	Paine	14
Sutherland	5	Miller	4
Clark	2		

On the second ballot, the names of Messrs. PAINE and MILLER were withdrawn.

Elderkin	52	Smith	35
Bamber	26	Sutherland	5

The names of Messrs. SUTHERLAND and SMITH were withdrawn, Mr. RYNDERS stating that the New-York delegates withdrew the latter for the sake of harmony, and thanked the Convention for the support given to their candidates.

On the third ballot Mr. ELDERKIN was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., of Yates, was named by DAVIS A. OGDEN.

After some remarks DUNCAN S. MAGEE moved the nomination be unanimous. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved that the delegates from the several districts name two members each as State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

A recess for thirty minutes was then taken.

On the reassembling of the Convention after the recess, the President announced the State Central Committee for the year.

The alterations are as follows:

First District—Peter B. Sweeney in place of Daniel E. Sickles.

Second District—Aaron Ward, of Westchester, in place of E. Haight; and James Craig, of Kings, in place of Edmund Driggs.

Third District—F. C. Laflin, of Ulster, in place of C. L. McArthur.

Fifth District—Willard Johnson, of Oswego, in place of H. C. West.

Seventh District—L. A. Ward, of Steuben, in place of C. B. Walker.

Eighth District—A. P. Launing, of Erie, in place of Mr. Vandervoort, deceased.

The remainder are the same as last year.

JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, elected as certain as which not only the traditional principles of Democratic Government, but the integrity of the Union itself, were threatened by powerful sectional combinations, has justified, by its action and by the wisdom and patriotism which have characterized its domestic and foreign policy, the choice of the Democracy and the verdict of the nation.

Resolved, That we approve and reiterate the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform as the true creed of the Democratic party, and that we deny the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation in convention assembled, to add to or abridge this creed of the party. This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body to exclude the South from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a Congressional slave code as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency.

Resolved, That when by the act of naturalization the subject of a foreign State becomes a citizen of the Republic, and throws off all political duties with the allegiance he has disclaimed, he becomes entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, should have the protection of our flag abroad equally with the native-born citizen, and at home enjoy equal rights; and that we regard the claim of any foreign Power to the service of any such citizen as an assumption to be resisted by our Government; and that we regard the course of the Republican Party and its Representatives in Massachusetts, in excluding the naturalized citizen from the right to vote or hold office except after new probations and trials, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of the age in which we live.

Resolved, That as to the calumny put forth against the Democratic party by the Republican Convention recently assembled, in regard to the reopening of the African Slave trade, we point the people to a sufficient refutation in the vote of the Democratic members of Congress North and South upon the motion of Speaker ORR denouncing any such act, and to the other demonstrations of public sentiment that show that the Democracy of the South, as well as of the North, are opposed to a policy so abhorrent to the sentiments of humanity.

Resolved, That the canals of this State, under prudent and honest management, would have become a noble monument of the enterprise, power, and wealth of New-York, conferring upon her citizens the blessings of a magnificent commerce and of ample revenues; that under Democratic policy and control they would have been completed without burdening the State with an oppressive debt or visiting upon its citizens onerous taxation; that the financial incompetency and reckless prodigacy of the opponents of the Democracy have wasted and squandered the funds provided for the public works, brought the finances of the canals into disorder and ruin, and these great channels of commerce incompleted, overwhelmed with debt, upon the verge of bankruptcy, and menacing the people with hitherto unequaled taxation; that the only remedy for these financial calamities and against oppressive taxes, and the only hope for the completion and prosperity of the Canals, is in rescuing them from the imbecility and corruption which have marked their management to the hands of the opponents of the Democracy, and in restoring them to Democratic control and to the integrity of the administration which characterized them in the hands of BOUCK, BARK, BROSSON, FLAGG, and the other fathers of our original canal policy.

Resolved, That the attempts of Republican officials to evade and nullify the financial provisions of our State Constitution against the increase of debt, by the ingenious but dishonest contrivances of borrowing money to pay the interest on the Canal Debt, thus increasing the debt at the rate of doubling it every ten years, is a flagitious departure from sound financial policy and just constitutional constructions, threatening the people with enormous debt and oppressive taxation; and that the Democratic State Officers, in arresting this corrupt and corrupting policy, deserve the approbation and support of the tax-payers and the people of the State.

Resolved, That upon the Democratic Party has always been the main reliance of the creditors of the State for the preservation of its faith and credit, and the faithful payment of the obligations of its public works, and the recklessness and profligacy of our opponents in creating a floating debt is clear violation of the Constitution. Yet, as we cannot consent that innocent persons should suffer by such wrongful acts of the State, we are in favor of discharging these obligations by the adoption of the loan law to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election for that purpose.

Resolved, That to the Democratic Party the people owe that system of internal improvement which has given to New-York its commanding position as a commercial State, and to the same party they owe the adoption of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of the Canals, and declaring that they shall remain the property of the State for ever; that those who have embarrassed those works by useless expenditures, and are accumulating debt, with its inevitable attendant, grinding taxation, as to the purpose of depreciating and rendering them unpopular, are the same parties with whom the suggestion originated for the sale and final patrimony of the people to a combination of irresponsible lobbymen.

Resolved, That though the law imposing the necessity of registration upon the electors of our State originated in a bargain which the Republican Party made in disregard of its avowed principles, and is oppressive, unconstitutional and offensive to the laboring classes, and we fear an encouragement rather than a hindrance to election frauds, is is still the duty of every Democratic elector to take steps to enrol his name, and those of his neighbors, in order that no Democratic vote may be lost by this attempt to trammel the suffrage, and to embarrass and restrict the citizens in the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the fatal and irrepressible declaration of WM. H. SEWARD, that there exists between the sections of this Union an "irrepressible conflict" which can only terminate in the absolute domination of one and the subjugation of the other, by the suppression of its domestic institutions, and its political and social degradation, is one of those revolutionary threats aimed not only at the Constitution and the Union of these States, but at Republican institutions everywhere, which should call together the patriotic masses of all the States in one common effort of resistance.

Mr. W. J. SKEA moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. LEMUEL STETSON could not suffer the motion to be put without expressing, in the fullness of his heart, his warm and entire approval of these noble resolutions. Let them be adopted with one unanimous aye, and the flag of the Democracy would triumph in the State. The resolutions speak boldly the sentiments of the Democracy of the North. The interpretation given to the Cincinnati platform is not the interpretation of New-York alone, but of the solid and united Northern Democracy. This great sentiment must and will prevail, and at Charleston we shall find that the Democracy of the whole Union, South as well as North, will combine in this true interpretation of the platform and the principles of the party. The resolutions speak the voice of the united Democracy of New-York, and their adoption will send a thrill of satisfaction through the heart of the entire Democracy of the State.

Mr. D. A. OGDEN indorsed the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Clinton. They had now a platform upon which every Democrat could stand. The platform was, indeed, made a long time ago, and upon it have stood our greatest and best men. He remembered who it was that had part in making the Baltimore Platform years since—he now sleeps beneath the sod of St. Lawrence, and the Democracy of the Union say "Peace to his ashes." That platform had been taken to Cincinnati and re-enacted there. It is re-enacted here now. Upon it the Democracy have marched to victory, and upon it will march to victory again. The resolutions speak boldly, as they should, the sentiments of the Democracy of New-York at this eventful and interesting time. He did not intend to make a speech, but he did with all his heart second these resolutions, for he felt that with them the Democracy could carry the noble ticket they had to-day nominated, and go down to Charleston with the influence that the State of New-York ought to exercise in the councils of the nation. He never felt inclined to go into a conflict with so much spirit and energy as now, and he could say that with these resolutions the Empire State would be redeemed.

Mr. D. S. MAGEE spoke warmly in praise of the resolutions, which had been formed on the sound and solid principles of party alone.

Here there were loud cries for Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, who came forward on the platform amidst loud cheers.

Mr. TREMAINE made a lengthy, able and eloquent speech, and when he sat down the Convention rose to their feet and gave him round after round of applause.

The President announced the following Committee to submit the names of the Charleston Delegates to the Convention:

Dist.
1. Messrs. Fremont and Sweeney, of New-York.
2. S. Smith of Putnam, and T. Farren of Kings.
3. Mr. Hardenburg of Ulster, and Peter Cagger of Albany.
4. Mr. Cushney of Montgomery, and L. Stetson of Clinton.
5. L. Kernan of Oneida, and J. Baril of Onondaga.
6. W. Halsey of Tompkins, and D. C. Bates of Otsego.
7. Thomas Y. Howe of Cayuga, and S. Birdsall of Seneca.
8. Dean Richmond of Genesee, and H. J. Miner of Chautauque.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 4 o'clock, P. M., a further adjournment till 9 o'clock took place the Committee on the Charleston delegation not being prepared to report.

The Committee was in session all the evening until 9 o'clock, and at that hour it was again called to order, when Mr. CHAMPLAIN, of Allegany, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and to act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and in case any one of its members shall be appointed a delegate to any other organization, and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, as it is hereby empowered to supply vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and greeted with cheers.

PETER CAGGER, from the Committee on the Charleston delegation, reported the following as the list:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Dean Richmond, of Genesee; alternate, John J. Taylor, of Tioga.

The Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann of New-York.

Isaac V. Fowler, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Schuyler Crippen of Otsego.

The Hon. Delos DeWolf, of Oswego; alternate, the Hon. A. G. Danby, of Oneida.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Tunis G. Bergen, of Kings.

Second District—H. McLaughlin, of Kings; Francis B. Spinola, of Kings.

Third District—John Y. Savage, of New-York; Wm Miner, of New-York.

Fourth District—John Kelly, of New-York; M. T. Brennan, of New-York.

Fifth District—Isaiah Rynders, of New-York; Edmund Driggs, of Kings.

Sixth District—John Cochrane, of New-York; Anthony Dugro, of New-York.

Seventh District—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New-York; Wm. N. McIntyre, of New-York.

Eighth District—Edward Cooper, of New-York; Andre Froment, of New-York.

Ninth District—Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester.

Tenth District—Benjamin H. Edsall, of Orange; John C. Halley, of Sullivan.

Eleventh District—Wm. F. Russell, of Ulster; George Beach, of Greene.

Twelfth District—Theodore Miller, of Columbia; Henry Staats, of Dutchess.

Thirteenth District—David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer; Moses Warren, of Rensselaer.

Fourteenth District—Erastus Corning, of Albany; Peter Cagger, of Albany.

Fifteenth District—John Titcomb, of Saratoga; Charles R. Ingalls, of Washington.

Sixteenth District—Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton; Sidney Lawrence, of Franklin.

Seventeenth District—James C. Spencer, of St. Lawrence; L. Carryl, of Herkimer.

Eighteenth District—Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady; David Sparker, of Montgomery.

Nineteenth District—Samuel North, of Oswego; Alexander H. Barbans, of Delaware.

Twentieth District—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-first District—John F. Hubbard, of Chenango; Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandt.

Twenty-second District—Luke D. Smith, of Oswego; Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison.

Twenty-third District—D. C. West, of Lewis; Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson.

Twenty-fourth District—James F. Haskin, of Onondaga; John J. Peck, of Onondaga.

Twenty-fifth District—E. F. Ross, of Cayuga; Aaron Griswold, of Wayne.

Twenty-sixth District—W. W. Wright, of Ontario; D. A. Ogden, of Yates.

Twenty-seventh District—Henry D. Barto, of Tompkins; Charles Hulett, of Chemung.

Twenty-eighth District—C. C. B. Walker, of Steuben; A. J. Abbott, of Livingston.

Twenty-ninth District—S. B. Jewett, of Monroe; B. G. Gilkeson, of Monroe.

Thirtieth District—Marshall B. Champlain, of Alleghany; Henry J. Glowneki, of Genesee.

Thirty-first District—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans; A. H. Eastman, of Niagara.

Thirty-second District—John Hudson, of Erie; Alpheus Prince, of Erie.

Thirty-third District—John C. Devereux, of Cattaraugus; Hiram J. Miner, of Chautauque.

After the reading of the list, which was attended by cheers.

Mr. DUNLAP, on behalf of the Delegation of the Niagara District, said their unanimous choice was SANFORD E. CHURCH and Dr. EDDY, of Niagara. He thought it arbitrary for the Convention to overrule their wishes.

Mr. KERNAN appealed to the Convention whether such a Committee as this, enjoying the entire confidence of the Convention, when after mature and protracted deliberation they present a unanimous report, it should not be entitled to weight. They had labored hard to please all. They had carefully examined all claims and views, and acted honestly and impartially. The names should not be sifted, for they were chosen as the best and ablest representatives of the State to the National Convention.

After some further discussion, a motion to insert the name of Dr. EDDY was lost by a large vote, and the report adopted unanimously amid loud and long-continued applause.

JOHN CLANCY moved a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had presided over the Convention.

Motion carried unanimously.

Cries of "Cochrane," "Cochrane," "Cochrane."

Mr. COCHRANE did not appear.

Mr. CARRYL, of Herkimer, moved the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the State. Adopted.

ISAIAH RYNDERS moved to print the proceedings in a pamphlet form. Adopted.

A Delegate inquired what provision had been made for alternates?

The PRESIDENT—None that is in the knowledge of the Chair.

The Convention then at 10:45 P. M. adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the ticket and nine more for the platform.

The delegates mostly left by the midnight train.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Minister in Costa Rica a Party to the Revolution.

The Revolutionary Movements in Carthagena, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Reliable information received in official circles leaves but little doubt that Sir WM. OUSELEY was a party to the revolution in Costa Rica. Having failed to induce President MORA to assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had rejected, it is believed he then determined to lend his influence to the revolutionary movement. The objectionable clause in the treaty related to the Mosquito Indians, a subject in which Nicaragua alone was interested, and, therefore, President MORA thought the point should be settled between England and Nicaragua to the satisfaction of those directly interested before he assented, otherwise his signature would be used in an effort to control President MARTINEZ. Thus matters stood when the revolution took place, and Sir WM. OUSELEY, hastening from Cartego to San José, immediately recognized the new Government in complimentary terms. It is also said that the British Minister was the only foreign representative there who did not tender to President MORA his sympathy. The Secretary of the Legation paid his respects and tendered the hospitalities of his house to the *incarcerated* President. How MORA could have accepted his kindness under the circumstances, one would be at a loss to imagine. Instructions are being prepared for Mr. DIMITRY to meet the exigency of the case.

In alluding to the revolutionary movements in Carthagena, the papers make mention of the Government troops. This should be understood as applying only to State troops, as the Federal authorities have in no way interfered or been interfered with. Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the Federal Government can take no part in a revolutionary movement in any of the States—aimed only at the State government. Q.

[FROM HIS REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The recent convention between Great Britain and Guatemala, defining the boundaries of Balize, does not threaten a disturbance of our peaceful relations with England, nor embarrass the settlement of our Central American differences.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT arrived here this morning, and in the course of the day called on the President and other officers of the Government. He came on business relative to the San Juan Island dispute. The present indications are that he will be ordered thither—the condition of affairs in that quarter being considered such as to require the services of a man of his well-known character for prudence in all his official movements, to prevent a possible collision between the United States and British forces, pending the settlement of the question by the two Governments, as in the Northeastern boundary difficulty.

The leave of absence to Com. STEWART, to enable him to visit Europe, having expired, he has been, it is said, officially informed that it would be gratifying to the Navy Department if he would resume the active command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. This mark of high respect is in accordance with the act of Congress, which bestowed on him the title of "Senior Flag Officer," in recognition of his distinguished services and merits. As he never disobeyed an order, it is thought he will not decline the invitation now extended to him.

Secretary FLOYD has been advised by his physician to take the route to Old Point on his way to Washington, and will leave the Springs in a day or two for that purpose. His health is somewhat improved.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET—DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Massachusetts Democratic State

The New-York Times, Friday, September 16, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion never before with-
stood such a combination of vegetable tonics and
alteratives as are presented in Dr. Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla. Its ingredients are so skillfully blended
that the full benefit of each is secured, and the
result is a remedy of unparalleled power to cure
the most obstinate forms of disease originating in
impurity of the blood. Its effects are alterative,
tonic, and purgative, and it is the only remedy
which can be relied on as a thorough blood purifier.
Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST-ST., would let the 2nd floor front room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, including fire and gas. Also, a few single rooms, for gentlemen, in second floor back, and third floor front. Apply at No. 120 Third-ave.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST-ST., near the Battery, have a few rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms, $14 a week. Also, a few single rooms, with board, at $3 50 per week. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Apply at No. 119 Third-ave.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST-ST., have two rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, a few single rooms, with board, at No. 120

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served to city users a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Seville.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Don—Bonbail and Waggail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Flute—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATER—A Cure for the Heart-Ache—My Precious Betsy—Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Village Antiques.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail old Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence to Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest dispatch from Sandy Hook, dated at midnight, states that up to that hour nothing had been seen of the steamship *Persia*, now in her thirteenth day. The *Kangaroo* is also overdue, she having left Liverpool on the 31st ult. The news, however, has been anticipated by other arrivals.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday proceeded with its business without any further exhibition of violence. The following nominations for State officers were made:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Alex. S. Johnson.
Secretary of State—D. R. Floyd Jones.
Comptroller—Sanford E. Church.
Attorney-General—Lyman Tremain.
Canal Commissioner—W. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.
State Treasurer—Isaac V. Vanderpool, of Erie.
State Engineer—Van Rensselaer Richmond, of Wayne.
State Prison Inspector—N. S. Elmendorf, of St. Lawrence.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John L. Lewis, Jr., of Yates.

These nominations were all made unanimous. Several alterations were made in the State Central Committee, among which was the substitution of the name of Peter B. Sweeny for that of Daniel B. Stickney. The resolutions adopted strongly affirm the right of American citizens to protection throughout the world; denounce profligate expenditures on the canals, declare emphatically against the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and in favor of the doctrines of non-intervention; indorse the present Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law. A resolution was also adopted unanimously instructing the delegates to Charleston to enter the Convention and act and vote as a unit. The Delegates at Large chosen are Dean Richmond, Augustus Schell, Isaac V. Fowler, and Delos De Wolf. A full list of the District delegates will be found in our report of the proceedings, which did not close until late last night.

The State Convention of the Massachusetts Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State Officers and Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention, met at Worcester yesterday. The Douglas element was decidedly in the ascendant, the resolutions adopted distinctly and decidedly approving the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, was nominated for Governor, and S. U. Bemis, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The four Delegates at Large to the National Convention are Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney—all understood to be in favor of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

It is believed in Washington, from information received in official circles, that Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Central America, was a party to the late revolution in Costa Rica, or at least lent his influence in its favor. His inducement to this course is thought to be in the fact that President Mora refused his assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had previously rejected—the objectionable clause being the one relative to the Mosquito Indians, in which Nicaragua alone was interested. At all events, it is known that the British Minister, immediately on the consummation of the revolution, hastened to San José, and recognized the new Government in complimentary terms.

Two days later California news has been received by the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis. Business continued dull. Favorable reports, however, continued to be received from the mining districts, especially from Carson and Washoe valleys and Walker River. Political excitement was still running high. The Mojave Indians exhibit no disposition to become peaceable, and will probably not do so until they shall have been severely chastised.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 14 were received yesterday by the arrival of the bark *Roebuck*, in thirty-two days from port to port. Several vessels from ports of the United States had arrived. There was very little coffee shipped or shipping since July 20, the date of the last advices, on account of the high prices at which it was held, induced by accounts of the limited crop.

The great Firemen's Muster at Manchester, N. H., which commenced on Wednesday, is an affair of considerable magnitude. Seventy-five companies are present, accompanied by thirty bands of music. On Wednesday night a serious difficulty occurred between the firemen and some gamblers, a great number of whom are among the visitors, which finally led to a desperate riot, in which pistols, clubs and stones were freely used, and several houses were partially demolished. An attack was made by the firemen on two buildings in which the gamblers had rooms, and at first were repulsed. They, however, obtained reinforcements, and made a second attack, in which they were successful. They took possession of the premises, and ransacked the interiors, appropriating many things of value. They afterward made a similar attack on the rooms of several other buildings, and were finally, with difficulty, persuaded to desist. Yesterday, the firemen were received publicly by the Mayor and Chief Engineer of Manchester, and a trial of engines for prizes took place in the afternoon.

The Grand Jury in Baltimore has indicted Mr. Swann, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, for assault, with intent to kill, upon Paul Pry. The circumstances of the affray were [illegible] days since. Placide is a noted [illegible] who took offence at certain [illegible] and revenged himself by drawing a pistol upon Mr. Fitzhugh in a stage-coach.

A conflict is reported as having occurred on the [illegible] of Lafayette, La., between the Vigilance Committee, recently appointed, and the citizens whom the Committee sought to arrest. The Committee were summoned to proceed to a place called Bayou Portion, fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where the assembled parties had [illegible] the Committee, and bade defiance to the Committee. The number of the [illegible] was about 150. The Vigilants charged in upon them, and a bloody affair ensued. Seventy of the party were captured, and were ordered to receive the penalty of the paddle-punishment. It is stated that 2,500 blows were inflicted, that one of the victims committed suicide, and that the dead bodies of five others were found after the skirmish. These particulars are narrated by the New-Orleans *True Delta*; but the report may be exaggerated.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the Erie Railroad on Wednesday, near Huyler's station, in New-Jersey. Two men, named Wm. Smith and James Jenkins, the latter belonging in Paterson, while walking on the track, were run over by the 4 o'clock up-train, and instantly killed.

The motion for a new trial for Mary Hartung, the murderess, was argued at Albany on Wednesday, before Justices Wright, Gould and Hogeboom. The decision will not be given until December.

City railroads were inaugurated in Cincinnati on Wednesday. The first line is completed for only half a mile, but immense crowds assembled to witness the passage of the cars.

Prof. Agassiz is on his way home, having embarked at Liverpool Sept. 10, for Boston.

The games of the New-York Caledonian Club at Jones' Wood, yesterday, attracted a great many visitors. The members of the Club marched to the ground in the morning, spent the day in competing in the manly pastimes peculiar to Scotland, and in the evening dined together at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway.

Judge Davies yesterday made an order on the Comptroller's application, modifying an order made last Summer by Judge Gould, directing the canceling of the Third-avenue sewer assessment. The order as modified directs it to be canceled only as far as it affects the parties at whose instance the order was obtained.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners held a meeting last evening, when a report was submitted by ex-Mayor Berry, of Williamsburgh, Chairman of a Committee, recommending the selection of about 1,200 acres of land, of which the Ridgewood Reservoir is the centre, as the best site for a great Central Park. With the report, maps and drawings were submitted. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. Flour and Wheat were much more freely offered, and were decidedly lower, yet not briskly sought after. Western Mixed Corn was in active request at firmer rates. Coffee, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Rice and Tallow were moderately inquired for. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork was dearer. Freights were inactive.

America and her Rivals.

We publish this morning the first letter of a special correspondent commissioned to examine and report upon certain great features of European progress in practical matters, and the application of science to the useful arts. Truly treated, this theme involves the special history of the present age. There have been golden ages, iron ages and brazen ages in the world's history. Not only each century, but almost every decade of the past, has had its specific object to accomplish, and has developed some novelty peculiarly its own. The age in which we live has marked itself as the age of improvement—of advance almost without a limit in every field of human action. But the specific improvement which belongs to the lustrum now rounding to its close has been a preëminent progress in the labor-saving arts—a vast stride taken towards the complete utilization of matter by the mind of man. Among causes that have given their fresh impetus to the practical applications of mechanical science, none have been more influential than the downward spread of intelligence and civilization. The workingman at the bench to-day no longer looks upon scientific improvements with jealousy and distrust; he is ceasing to regard labor-saving machinery as an innovation upon his rights, and an obstacle to his progress in prosperity, and is beginning to see it as it really is—a beneficent ally instead of a destructive rival.

The grandest improvements of the last three or four years have been achieved in the domain of engineering science; and the letter of our correspondent,—which we print this morning, describing one of the most remarkable inventions of the day,—is an apt illustration of the world's progress in this marvelous department of human activity. Commerce, that most insatiate of masters, is pressing upon its votaries with an incessant emphasis, the necessity of obtaining still newer and newer help from all inanimate forces. National and local intercommunication, and especially that branch of it which involves steam transportation, still clamors for nearer approaches to perfection; and accordingly, a hundred new inventions are daily ushered into light. Complete combustion of fuel—entire evaporation of water—better means of applying steam in the engine itself—the manufacture of cheap steel as a substitute for iron—the use of iron instead of wood in marine architecture—and the improved application of the screw to the propulsion of vessels, are all successes won or to be won, and each in itself is a kingdom's ransom added to the resources of mankind. In the size and proportions of vessels we are on the eve of ascertaining most valuable results. The *Great Eastern*, even if she should fall short of the financial expectations of her builders, will nevertheless repay the outlay made upon her by giving shape and direction to new and bolder experiments. The railway system abroad (we regret that we cannot say at home) has been the subject of vast improvement; roads are more scientifically constructed than they were five years ago; and the cost of running has been reduced one-half. Steam locomotion on common roads has been revived, and is now regarded as a success. The telegraph—another great instrument of inter-communication—is in the very fining furnace of invention and discovery. Electricity—its generation, preservation and condensation; submarine cables and the manner of laying them; and all the appointments of successful telegraphing at all heights, depths and distances, are matters that kindle hundreds of men's brains to-day with such a fervor as the ancient alchemist and Rosicrucian never knew.

These movements, then—movements tending all to promote one common object, that of more speedy and more reliable inter-communication—specially mark the present age; and while we of the United States have always been honorably distinguished by fertility of invention and prompt enterprise in trying new experiments, in regard to other matters, especially of detail in the practical working of great inventions, we are lagging behind the commercial nations of the world. We are not keeping pace with France or England in our railways or our steamships;—and we are in danger of suffering ourselves to be distanced in that all-important first requisite of modern development, the manufacture of cheap metals. Our ores are opulent enough; but labor is dear with us, and nothing but the genius of Chemistry and Mechanics can put us on a level, in an economical point of view, with our European rivals. Cheap iron—cheap, not merely in price for the market, but really in strength for the workshop, would do more to advance the United States, by sea and land, than a new army or navy. It would enable us, if anything can, to compete with England successfully in the building of ships, and restore to us the balance of power in the carrying trade; it would cheapen our lake and river transportation; it would be the second step in [illegible] generation of stockholders being [illegible]; it would [illegible] our streets and save our lives even from such directors as those who controlled the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad; it would reduce the cost of food, clothing, and comforts of all kinds by cheapening the processes which produce them. Of the profits of cheap iron there could indeed be no end, and a new Lycurgus himself might weary of its praises. Yet where do we see the signs of any disposition, on the part either of individuals or communities, to secure for us this great harvest, save in the perpetual moaning of a few Pennsylvanians over the want of "legislative protection?"

If the United States, up to this time, have produced neither railways nor steamships which really rival those of England and France, it is something of a satisfaction to know that this country has in many instances yielded the brains and ingenuity and invention which wiser people have turned to such valuable account in other lands. Scientific progress is cosmopolitan in its character, and can be confined to no single nationality. Every one will learn what he can from his neighbor; while we are justly proud of our contributions to the general good, it is for our honor as well as our profit not to permit others always to reap where we have sown. Both Europe and America have much which they may profitably learn from each other, upon all these points, which so vitally affect the material progress of mankind. It is the special object of the correspondence which we this day begin to lay before our readers, to chronicle the triumphs of American genius and skill abroad, and at the same time point out particulars in which we may profitably avail ourselves of the experience and wisdom of other lands; and, although it does not belong to the domain of imaginative or exciting literature, we are confident we shall not be ashamed to challenge a comparison for its hard and homely facts with the finest flights of the Hon. Elijah Pogram, when that distinguished genius soars his loftiest on the wings of the Apalachian eagle, and screams his loudest pæans across the Prairies to the Pacific Sea.

The President in the Mule Trade.

If the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* tells the truth, the Administration having exhausted the coal and flour business, has gone into the mule trade. There will soon be hardly a branch of commerce left in which they will not have turned a penny. There has recently been a large sale of supernumerary baggage mules at Camp Floyd in Utah. The rule is that stores or stock, when sold by the Government, shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and for cash. This rule would, in this instance, have been faithfully carried out, if the pure-minded men whom our old friend Mr. James Buchanan, of Fort Duquesne, takes care to place in power had had no motive for *not* carrying it out. Indeed, it is but justice to the Administration to say that it generally does right when there is nothing to be gained by doing wrong. In this instance they were led into temptation, as better men have been before them, by mules. If the Government had never owned any mules, the scandal on which we are commenting would never have occurred, and Mr. Buchanan would never have had to deplore the addition of this fresh piece of corruption to the abominable practice of paying money at elections, which he has already so justly reprehended. Unfortunately, however, the Utah expedition made mules necessary, and when the expedition was over, the mules had to be sold. It appears that the Secretary of War entertains an affection for a gentleman named Halliday, a failing to which no objection could possibly be offered, either on our part or that of the public at large if he had chosen ordinary modes of demonstrating it; but he determined to make the mules the instrument of his kindness. The Quartermaster-General accordingly received an order to take *notes* from Halliday instead of cash for any mules he might purchase, and the auctioneer is said to have received instructions to knock down the mules to Halliday at certain fixed prices, other bidders in anywise notwithstanding. Upon these accommodating terms the jubilant Halliday was of course prepared to do any reasonable amount of business. He repaired to the sale, bid confidently, had one thousand of the beasts knocked down to him at his own prices—that is, one half of what other people would have paid in cash—and then presented the Quartermaster-General with notes for the same in due course. The same writer who furnishes these details also states that this same Halliday has a contract to furnish the Government with the same number of these useful animals at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, at his own price. That the Camp Floyd mules will again pass into the hands of the Administration at Fort Dallas, there seems under this arrangement to be no little reason to doubt. The difference between the price at which they will be delivered, and the price at which they are bought by this enterprising contractor, will thus resolve itself into compensation for his trouble and ride in driving them northward. On the whole, for any one who is a good judge of mules, and enjoys dealing in them, we cannot conceive of a more agreeable as well as more profitable transaction; and as to the mules themselves being sold by auction at half the price by the Government in one place, and being immediately after bought up by the Government in another place, it is as pleasant a way for them to pass their time as any.

In spite, however, of the extreme toleration with which we are disposed to view the commercial transactions of the Buchananite Administration, we must say we think there is a limit beyond which they ought not to go, and in our opinion that limit has very nearly been reached. No one respects a virtuous friendship more than we do, and very likely the friendship of the Administration for Mr. Halliday comes under that category. We are disposed to allow every latitude for the indulgence of it, but in this also there is a point where patience gives way. The coal job, and the Navy-yard jobs, the Fort Snelling business, and the Willard's Point affair, and the various other "businesses'" small and great, in which our present Cabinet have been engaged, have been very doubtful in their way, but they are past and gone. The money is pocketed, and most likely by this time spent, and there is no use in saying anything more about it. This mule job too, we suppose, is now fully perpetrated, and it, too, must be consigned to the care of History; but this, we make bold to say, ought to be the last. Mr. Buchanan's term of office has nearly expired. He has had three years to serve his friends in, and he has certainly not allowed any opportunity of doing so to escape him. Moreover, he has served them with a noble indifference to public opinion, and with a sovereign contempt for the ordinary laws of political, as well as of one or two other kinds of morality. It is not, we think, trifling too much therefore to ask that the remaining year of his Presidency by devotees of party [illegible] the Government coal bought for the next twelve calendar months by somebody who knows something about coal. Let us have our new sloops built by good firms without reference to the number of votes they can command, and let our mules be sold to the highest bidder, and let us get cash from all purchasers instead of notes. Our demands, we are aware, may sound unusual in official ears, and possibly even unreasonable. But there is a good deal to be said in support of them. After having surrendered the resources of the country to our venerable President and his friends for three years, one year is not too much to ask for the country itself.

There is a scandalous story told of one branch of the Prussian royal family, to the effect that a certain Maj. Schmettau was strongly suspected, towards the close of the last century, of raising up children for one of the members of it, who did not perform that duty for himself either to the king's satisfaction or his own. The first was received by his majesty almost with satisfaction; a second elicited no comment; but on the appearance of a third, he shouted "*Trois—c'est assez.*"

Failure of our Mexican Treaty.

We have at last an intelligible and reliable account of the state of our negotiations with Mexico. A letter from Washington, which will be found in another column, confirms the statement that Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, and at the same time traces his failure to its proper cause,—the instructions which hampered his action and prevented its success. Our readers may possibly remember that when Mr. McLane first went to Mexico, the Times steadily remonstrated against any attempt on the part of the Administration to make the acquisition of Mexican territory a paramount object of his mission. There were so many other things of greater importance to be secured, and it seemed so likely that all would be lost by any undue pertinacity upon this point, that we dreaded even the mention of the word in any negotiations that might be undertaken. Our Special Correspondent from Mexico moreover reiterated the assurance that the people of Mexico were at that time immovably opposed to any cession of territory to the United States,—and that no party could remain in power which should favor such a project.

The fears we then expressed have been fully justified. There was just one rock on which the negotiation could be wrecked, and with characteristic sagacity the Administration found it. Everything favored the increase of American influence in Mexico. The party in power was willing to concede all possible facilities to American commerce and enterprise. Our tariffs might have been revised to mutual advantage. We could have secured the right of way across Mexican territory at every desirable point, and with every facility we could reasonably desire. Our claims for injuries and indebtedness were fully recognized, and provision would have been freely made for their payment. In all these ways we could have greatly enlarged the scope of our commercial activity and laid the foundation for a degree of American influence in Mexico which could not fail to have produced the best results.

There was but one thing needed to secure this issue—a reasonable degree of moderation on the part of our Government, and common deference to the feelings and sentiments of the Mexican people. The conditions, easy as they may seem, were precisely those which our Government could not fulfill. President Buchanan had resolved upon an immediate acquisition of Mexican territory, and to that end everything else was held subordinate. Mr. McLane was instructed at the outset to insist upon such a cession as a *sine qua non* to all negotiation. Such a demand weakened the party upon which all our hopes of success depended, and naturally indisposed them to make any of the concessions which we desired; and before our Government had become fairly awake to the folly of the course it was pursuing, new men came into power still less friendly to us, and thus it became too late to do anything whatever. When Mr. Buchanan had finally decided to abandon all his demands for territory he found that he had alienated those who were friends at first, and thus the whole project of a treaty fell to the ground.

We hope that it is not yet too late to recover the ground thus foolishly thrown away. Our correspondent expresses some confidence that the negotiations may yet be renewed with better prospects of success. If there is any chance for such a result, we trust the Administration will not fail to improve it. Let them forego, for the time at least, all eager graspings after Mexican territory, and seek instead those concessions which are of much greater moment and which are quite as important for Mexico as for us, and they may yet secure a treaty which shall benefit both countries and lay the basis for still closer and more profitable relations in the future.

An Aurora at Syracuse.

Through the clouds and thick darkness which enveloped the Democratic Convention, a star of the first magnitude burst forth in the person of the Sage of Binghamton. Long regarded as a lost Pleiad, he shone before the eyes of the astonished crowd as a luminary emerged from disastrous eclipse. No sooner had the Softs succeeded in exorcising the demon of Mozart Hall than they bethought them of the venerable locks and eloquent lips of "Scripture Dick." He was not far off; the first call evoked him. Almost immediately he was upon the platform of the Soft Convention embracing John Stryker, its President. Daniel S. Dickinson in a congregation of Barnburners! It was a sight to recall the past, invalidate the reality of the present, and conjure up a near prospect of the millenium. The Sage was expected to make a speech, and a speech he made, full of conciliation, forgiveness, personal egotism and rampant Democracy. He said he was glad to be in such a place, and to see so many Democrats around him. Nobody can doubt it. He had heard that there had been shoulder-hitting and he disapproved of it. There is no reason to doubt this either. He said many other things, equally agreeable to his audience. His speech was flowery, facetious and fine, besprinkled with quotations, enlivened by anecdote, and seasoned with Scripture. The veteran could not contain his satisfaction at finding himself the central pivot of a grand system of Democratic harmony. He had seen nothing of the sort for a long series of years. The situation was not only delightful, but preëminently novel. It was, indeed, difficult for him to realize the impressive features of the occasion, and equally difficult to those about him. Somebody would seem to have set back the party clock at least twenty years.

Mr. Dickinson's resurrection is the paramount political miracle of the time, and it is not surprising that his head should be slightly turned, old as it is, by the sudden novelties of his situation. Some such feeling it doubtless was which betrayed him into several unnecessary speeches and sallies. Even a reference to his defeat of the Presidential nomination in 1848. There is no possible danger that he will repeat that memorable weakness, though he should have a hundred opportunities. Therefore let no admirer of self-denial trouble themselves to carry bouquets to Charleston with a view of casting them at the Sage's feet. Roses are very well in their way; Mr. Dickinson is a witness that their fragrance lasts a great while, but as a purchase of the Presidency they can answer but once.

The course of events has nearly led to the belief that the most improbable things are, after all, the most likely to happen. Therefore let no one say that Dickinson will not receive the Charleston nomination, by and with the consent of the New-York delegation. As matters now stand, his prospects are better than those of Mr. Wood or Gov. Wise. Let him resolve to make no speeches, write no letters, tell no stories, and to quote no Scripture during the next year. To use his own beautiful words, "If the people want him, they know where to find him;" and there is consolation in knowing that he will instantly come when sent for.

The Democratic Convention.—The main point at issue in the Democratic Convention related to the appointment of delegates to Charleston. The question was whether New-York should be represented there as a unit, or as a mere collection of Congressional Districts. Mayor Wood and his party desired an election by Districts, so as to secure some delegates for Wise:—and they have in their favor the fact that such a mode of selection gives the widest chance for the people to express their preferences. It seems to be the most democratic mode of representing the wishes of the people. The great body of the party, however, as represented at Syracuse, were in favor of appointing the delegates as a whole,—so that the New-York vote should not be divided. They urge in support of this method that the Presidential vote is to be cast *by States*, and not by Congressional Districts; and that as the vote of a State cannot be divided at the election, there is no reason why it should be in the nomination. It is furthermore to be considered that the Southern States vote in Convention *as States*, and that their votes are therefore undivided. If other States desire equal weight and influence in the nomination it can only be secured by adopting the same policy.

There are to be two delegations from New-York at Charleston. This has been the case pretty regularly at all the National Conventions of the Democratic party for some years past, and has deprived this State of weight and consideration in making Presidential nominations. The desire to avoid this fatal mistake in this instance was thwarted by the adroit and rather unscrupulous proceeding of Ex-Mayor Wood. Whether he designs to carry out the policy thus inaugurated to the end, or will waive his claims at Charleston in consideration of a nomination for the Mayoralty, remains to be seen.

The World and the Stage.

Let not the reader be alarmed by the heading of this article. We do not propose a review of the Rev. Dr. Bellows' dramatic sermons, nor a screed upon the civic and moral properties of the theatre generally. We simply mean to say what we think, in our capacity as critics, of a certain new play which Miss Laura Keene, in her capacity as manager, this week presents to the enlightened public. The said play is a comedy in so far that it affects to paint the action of social distinctions upon character, and to draw people who really may exist and be types of their species. But a comedy in any other than a purely formal sense it can scarcely be said to be. The play is the work (and probably not by any means the very hard work) of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, a London author not unfavorably known on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Palgrave Simpson wears a composite Corinthian sort of name, but the indefinite Simpson appears to predominate in his organization over the definite and aristocratic "black Palgraves of Norfolk." His plays, almost without an exception, lack that indescribable "tone of a gentleman," which is the finest charm of the comedy of society, and which Mr. Tom Taylor never loses, even in his wildest extravagances of conventional commonplace. The "World and the Stage" is dismally liable to this criticism. The *morale* of the piece is abjectly vulgar, breathing, as it does, a perpetual appeal to purely external standards as the final tribunal of character. The heroine of the play, *Fanny Kelly*, (Miss Keene,) is an actress, who has the misfortune to possess a sister—a gentle lady, married to a Moor; or, what is rather worse, to a certain nobleman who is at once a prig, a snob and an insufferable bore. This sister, *Lady Castlederag*, (nee of Drachenfels,) leads a wretched sort of life of it between her lord's refusal to allow her to acknowledge her Thespian sister, and the extreme stupidity of the said lord's noble self. She accordingly falls in love and necessarily with a fool. Her actress sister here steps in and rescues her, and the worth and dignity of the stage are thus triumphantly elevated above the frivolities, falsehood and scandalous proclivities of the world. It is not worth while to break lies on the wheel, or roast cheap comedies in a furnace, seven times heated, of criticism; but is it not really rather sad that stuff of this kind should be written by a clever man on one side of the Atlantic, and reproduced by a clever woman on the other?

The thread of the play being the very inferior sort of tow that we have indicated, the characters and incidents strung upon it are "smartened up" in rather a cockney fashion, with a certain glitter of rhetoric which is always tolerably sure to cheat an audience into the belief that something brilliant is passing before them. Mr. Palgrave Simpson has a particular knack at this bead-work, and has done it well enough in the present instance.

The thing, however, was hardly worth the pains which Miss Keene—as is usual with that clever and devoted artist—has bestowed upon it. She carries off her own *rôle* with an earnestness which reminds you in rather a shadowy, regretful way of *Peg Woffington*. Miss Clifton, as the high-wedded sister, is very high-wedded indeed, and endures the foppish love-making to which she is subjected with great dignity and composure. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Jordan, filling parts which recall the *Pyke* and *Plush* of "Nicholas Nickleby," do their work as well as may be, and the rest of the cast is fairly sustained. Mr. Graves, an English low comedian, the only *débutant* of the piece, is an actor of merit who will make his way when he has fairly shaken off the hobnailed shoes of provincial Britain.

Cheap Postage and Protection to the Iron Interests.—The Hon. James Cooper has written a letter to some gentlemen of Philadelphia upon the subject of cheap postage. He not only warmly opposes the suggestion that the rates of postage should be increased, (as was was proposed by the bill of last session,) but advocates its still further reduction,—either by a direct tax or by the Government selling stamped envelopes for the price of stamps. He denies that the Post-office Department has a right to be made a self-sustaining institution, any more than the Judiciary Department, for he says the duty of a Government to afford a remedy for the deprivation of rights and the redress of wrongs, is no more necessary to the welfare and happiness of the people than the duty of providing them with sufficient mail facilities, and cheap postage. The loss that would accrue to the revenue from a further reduction of the postage rates, he says, should be made up by increased duties upon foreign imports so levied as to protect our domestic manufactures, and especially the iron interest: and in case Government refuses this duty of protection longer he urges the formation of a *league* of all the suffering interests in question. The iron interest alone, he says, holds the balance of power between the political parties, both in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and in certain contingencies in several other States, as well as in a number of Congressional Districts in various parts of the Union:—and there can be no doubt, therefore, of its power to enforce its demands.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, is engaged in the investigation of serious charges against the Superintendent of the House of Refuge in that City. The accusation is that of improper conduct towards certain girls, inmates of the institution.

Our Mexican Relations.

Failure of Mr. McLane to Conclude a Treaty.

History of the Negotiations—Instructions of the President to Mr. McLane—Statement of the Terms.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

Your correspondent has made it his special business to penetrate the mystery, or endure the fog, which appears to hang over our relations with Mexico. The result of this investigation enables the writer to state with pretty accurate data what it is that has come over our negotiations with the Constitutional Government of that country. Mr. McLane has returned with no treaty, or even the shadow of a treaty *perfected*. All that can be said is that negotiations remain open. Mr. McLane left Vera Cruz early in April, with ample [illegible] the Administration to recognize whichever [illegible] he thought best, and open negotiations [illegible] same. He had no line of policy marked [illegible] Administration, and, being a new man [illegible] he could have none in his own mind until he arrived on the spot; and then his quick perception at once pointed out the path he ought to pursue. With the most thorough honesty of purpose and commendable promptitude the American Minister recognized the Juarez Government six days after his arrival, not only as the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of Mexico, but as the representative of the only party in that country which the United States could properly recognize, and with whom she could open friendly and profitable relations. Developments since that period prove the wisdom of this recognition. With some insignificant exceptions it is supported by all parties in the United States. Foreign interests in the Republic of Mexico have rallied around the American Minister, and the approval we cared for most in Europe has been accorded to this new and important manifestation of American diplomacy, and the policy that is likely to follow the act itself. The good already accomplished by this step cannot fail to have its result. The ball is in motion and progress will be made in the right path, though, to our eyes, it may be obscured at the present moment.

After recognizing the Constitutional Government, Mr. McLane at once opened negotiations with the Juarez Cabinet. A treaty was blocked out, one of the first and most important stipulations of which guaranteed entire freedom of religion throughout the Mexican Republic—the same as it exists in the United States. The securing of this point alone in a treaty with Mexico, would be a brilliant achievement for any Administration and its Minister, as it would take from the country the curse that has been hanging over it for more than three centuries, and destroy the bulwark that for ages has successfully opposed the progress of liberal principles, such as our own Government is based upon, and such as it is our beautiful and grand destiny to peacefully extend.

The next stipulation in this treaty, in point of importance, was—rights of way across the Northern States of Mexico and ports of the Gulf of California through Sonora to Arizona; the privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the terminus of the several transit routes; the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes; free entry and transit of goods belonging to American citizens in Arizona through the ports on the Gulf of California and across Sonora, and right of way and valuable privileges of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Annexed to these stipulations were guarantees of safety and protection on the part of the Mexican Government, and, in case of the inability of that Government to protect, then the United States should be at liberty to employ her own armed troops in that office.

The above are the principal stipulations embraced in the proposed treaty with Mexico; and, mainly in consideration of the rights of way, &c., the United States agree to pay Mexico $4,000,000, reserving $2,000,000 of said sum on account of American claims.

In addition to these stipulations, there was an informal agreement which comprehended a postal treaty and a commercial treaty, which latter contemplated a moderate and fixed tariff, but this being a matter in which other nations were to have an equal participation, and a thorough revision of the tariff requiring careful study and much time, it was allowed to remain in abeyance, but with a thorough understanding between the American Minister and the Juarez Cabinet as to the basis of this most important point in the negotiation.

Thus we have the outline of a treaty so far as agreed upon, and which could long ere this have been signed, sealed and delivered between the two Governments, *but for the fatal instructions of our Administration to Mr. McLane.* Though having no defined policy relative to Mexican affairs generally, the Administration had one fixed point in its diplomacy, and that was *acquisition of territory.* Mr. McLane had positive instructions to this end. This fact is patent to everybody here. On opening the negotiations he was obliged to throw in a demand for the sale of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, and a part of Coahuila. The consequence of this demand for territory was a suspicious and uncomfortable feeling on the part of the Mexican officials, which seriously retarded *all* negotiations. They at once and decidedly refused to accede to any such sale. Advices of this fact were forwarded to Washington in May by Col. Johnson, of the Army, who had been sent out by the Administration with indecent haste, to say the least, to pass up to the aforesaid Mexican Territory and select sites for military posts, that the wretched and ruinous farce now being enacted in New-Mexico and Arizona might be extended further down into Mexican territory. On receiving positive advices from Mr. McLane by the hands of Col. Johnson, that no treaty with Mexico, dependent on the sale of the territory above mentioned, could be made, and urgently recommending a withdrawal of the demand, the Administration decided so far as to narrow down its ultimatum to the transfer of Lower California for a consideration. Mr. McLane received these advices and was again obliged to write to Washington, stating that it was useless to endeavor to effect a treaty with Mexico unless all idea of purchasing territory was abandoned. These advices were forwarded by special messenger July 9th, and on the 16th August the *Brooklyn* returned with advices to Mr. McLane directing him to relinquish all demands for territory, and conclude the treaty as it then stood. But in the meantime, important changes had taken place in the Cabinet of Juarez. Lerdo de Tejada, really the most important man of all, had gone on a special mission to the United States, and Señor Fuente had become Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Ocampo, so that when Mr. McLane went to conclude negotiations, he found that new counsels prevailed in the Juarez Cabinet. The stipulations providing for the protection of the rights of way, &c., by American forces, as well as several other points which had been agreed upon, were opened up anew and thrown out as improper concessions on the part of the Mexican Government.

This is the precise point at which Mr. McLane was obliged to leave the negotiations. Any extended comment is unnecessary. The conduct of the Juarez Cabinet is open to the severest censure, and while we may with justice censure its members of unfairness and trifling, we must not forget that the want of an honest, fair and intelligent policy on the part of our own Government lost the important treaty that might have been made, and forfeited the confidence and respect of the Mexican officials, by which the peculiar spirit of Mexican diplomacy was called up to retard those measures of vital importance to both countries. Those officials could not forget that a forcible seizure of certain Mexican States had been recommended by President Buchanan in his Annual Message, and they had good reason to believe that members of this same President's Cabinet and *attachés* of various grades were purchasing Guaymas lots and couches throughout the aforesaid States in anticipation, and figuring up the results of his army contracts upon the data

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHLA CAZEN OF ARSON.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a carpenter-shop in the rear of No. 310 Main-avenue, which was extinguished before it did much damage. Among the shavings a small tidal lamp was found, which had evidently been placed there by the incendiary for the purpose of firing the premises. Information to that effect was lodged with the Coroner, and the case will be investigated by Officer Cranmer, to whom the lamp was delivered. Let the case be as it may, Officer Cranmer does not hesitate to say that any fire occurring in Yera Cruz would call that city-hall into requisition. A small tidal lamp has been placed in the basement of the house of Mr. Fillmore, and the door having been previously found open, a careful search will be made for other combustibles. A basket beneath a bed, which was partially filled with shavings, was also found. Two lamps were found in the house, one of the same pattern as that found in the shop. The only person residing in the house at the time of the occurrence was the servant girl, who is a man named EDWARD Mennes, who fled from the house about the time the fire was discovered. He is described as a tall, slim man, with a sallow complexion and dark hair. He is supposed to have absconded with the assistance of his employer, who is a native of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Fillmore, who is a bachelor, is a man of quiet habits, and is highly respected by his neighbors. He is supposed to be insured for $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company, but it is not known whether he has complied with the conditions of the policy. Mr. Fillmore is a native of Yorkshire, England. He is about 40 years of age, and has been in this country about 10 years. He

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, Commissioners of the Central Park, until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for the following work, viz.:

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 2½-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

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For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 6-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 7-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

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For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 173-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 174-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 175-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 176-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 177-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 178-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 179-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 180-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 181-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 182-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 183-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 184-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 185-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

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For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 196-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 197-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent.

For furnishing and delivering 1,000 cubic yards of Rockland Trap Rock, to be broken to pass through a 198-inch ring, and to be delivered at the Park in

Amusements.

Academy of Music, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
Lester Wallack's Theatre—Engagement of Miss Rose Coghlan.
Booth's Theatre—Engagement of Mr. Edwin Booth.
Wallack's Theatre—Engagement of Mr. Lawrence Barrett.
Grand Opera House—Engagement of Miss Kate Claxton.
Union Square Theatre—"Divorce."
Fifth Avenue Theatre—"Hazel Kirke."
Park Theatre—"Rip Van Winkle."
Olympic Theatre—"Humpty Dumpty."
Bowery Theatre—"Humpty Dumpty."
Globe Theatre—"Humpty Dumpty."
Theatre Comique—"Humpty Dumpty."
Niblo's Garden—"Humpty Dumpty."
Tony Pastor's—Variety.
Wood's Museum—Variety.
Gilmore's Garden—Concerts.
Central Park Garden—Concerts.
Pleasure Excursions—See Advertisements.
Lectures—See Advertisements.
Auctions—See Advertisements.
Sales by Sheriff—See Advertisements.
Sales by Assignees—See Advertisements.
Sales by Executors—See Advertisements.
Sales by Commissioners—See Advertisements.
Sales by Trustees—See Advertisements.
Sales by Receivers—See Advertisements.
Sales by Guardians—See Advertisements.
Sales by Auction—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Court—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Executors—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Trustees—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Assignees—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Receivers—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Guardians—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Commissioners—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Sheriff—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Coroner—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Surrogate—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Mayor—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Governor—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of President—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Secretary—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Treasurer—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Auditor—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Clerk—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Register—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Attorney—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Counsel—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Judge—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Justice—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Alderman—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Constable—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Marshal—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Inspector—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Captain—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Lieutenant—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Sergeant—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Corporal—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Private—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Citizen—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Stranger—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Friend—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Enemy—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Foe—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Rival—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Competitor—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Opponent—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Adversary—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Antagonist—See Advertisements.
Sales by Order of Foe—See Advertisements.
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Business Notices.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair and Flesh Brush is the best article for the toilet ever invented. Sold at 841 Broadway, and by druggists